Special Disputch to the Anderson Intelli-COLUMBIA, S. C., May 15. Associate Justice A. J. Willard was clected Chief Justice to-day by a vote of eighty-six to Gen. Samuel McGowan's thirty-nine, with four votes scattering. Every Democrat voted for Willard except Gary. Gen. McGowan was not a candidate by authority from him.

The European war is progressing slow ly, but is becoming more complicated. There has as yet been very little fighting. Both Russia and Turkey are worried by internal revolts. Poland troubles Russis, and Roumania, and some other territories, worries Turkey. These countries are gathering their forces, however, and the war will no doubt be a fearful and dessolating one orays who role

The patent right of a number of the leading seiving machines expired on Tuesday, the 8th inst., and their manufacture by any other company from this time forth will be legitimate. The result of this abolition of the patent right has reduced the prices of the leading machines down to one half of what they formerly, were, and hence many persons who were unable to purchase a machine heretofore can afford to buy them now.

The tax levied by the present Legislature will prefly certainly be seven mills for State purposes, including the payment of interest on the public debt, and three mills for county purposes, to be paid in two installments one in June, the other in October with the privilege of paying all !- October, by paying interest at 12 per cent, on the first installment. The poll tax is to be paid under penalty of fine or imprisonment or both. We will publish the bill in full as soon as it is

Judge Carpenter did not receive bia new commission nor qualify for his new term until after the Chamberlain usurpation was attempted. The Columbia Register calls on the Legislature to elect a Judge to take his place, because the last Legislature had no right to elect a Judge whose term did not expire until after the meeting of another Legislature. We think the Register's position is correct, and hope it will be adopted by the present Legislature. Then we can say goodbye Carpenter.

The Senate has decided the election of Circuit Judges invalid because they were elected vivs voce instead of by ballot. We have already expressed the opinion that this election was valid, for there is a conflict in the provisions of the Constitution, and our Legislature has no right to pass judicial judgment upon the acts of its predecessor. The Democrats con-tended for the alidity of these elections last fall, and we hope the House of Representatives will not concur in the opinior, of the Senate. We ought not to change our opinions to suit the times, but we should base them on principle and stand to them. 4 unled ve

Uncle Sam is growing weary of the constant incursions of Mexican banditti, who cross our frontier and carry off flocks the citizens of the United States are further molested by these robbers, who the Mexican government encourages by refusing to either prevent the recurrence of these crimes or to punish those who commit them. It is highly important for exchange issued by the government for our citizens living along the berder to be protected in their lives and property, has the right to say upon what terms this and it seems necessary for the United States army to render the protection needed in this case.

THE AUGUSTA RAILEGAD MEETING.

The meeting held in Augusta last week in the interest of Any sta and Knoxville Railroad was very well attended by delegates from South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee, but of all the ridiculous farces ever emacted by a deliberative body, (and some of the previous conventions of this proposed road have been very great farces,) the proceedings of this Convention entitle it proceedings of this Convention entitle it to pre-enhance. The city of Augusta had sixty delegates, which was a controlling vote in the Convention, and other counties of Georgia were also represent by good sized delegations, so that we might sum up the character of the body by saying that it was intensely Georgian in its objects and action. Every thing about the Convention, even to the details of appointing committees and so forth, was cut and dried before it assembled, and upon the day of meeting vantages set forth in the position will they went through the pre-arranged pro-gramme almost without a ripple of dif-

ference of opinion finding applied to the in their proceedings.

These proceedings, which are sketched in another column, will no doubt amuse every reader who is acquainted with the difficulties of building railroads. If resolutions can complete them, the recen gathering in Augusta has made a railroad, but, if it requires anything more substantial, the obstruction of the Augusta and Knoxville Railroad will have to be provided for by some other body. It is indeed remarkable that a meeting of delegates to an informal Conmeeting of delegates to an informal Convention chould undertake to loc to the hy a high rate than it would be by a low line of a railroad for the builting of which there was no organized to appare the larger class of our people. We have not for which me actual stock in board to seem the vote upon this bill, but presume that our delegation voted together are larger class of the board who have not seen the vote upon this bill, but presume that our delegation voted together are larger class of the larger class of our people. substribed. No doubt the delegates from the West think Charleston has been inactive. We all agree with them upon that point, but it formishes no reven why they should have reads themselves ridiculous by iscarding the road before forested they could receive on the difference could receive on the difference could be read to a second the control of the convention will come to assist a could be the convention will come to assist a could be the people of South Carolina under the set of Congress and that the people of South Carolina under the set of Congress and about magnitude of the people of South Carolina under the set of Congress and about magnitude of the people of South Carolina under the set of Congress and about magnitude of the people of South Carolina under the set of Congress and about magnitude of the people of South Carolina under the set of Congress and about magnitude of the people of the people

The bill fixing seven per cent, as the "One by one the roses fall," and in the limit for interest on found passed the same and Senate, and was sent to the House of Representatives for its concurrence or rejection. On last Friday the Committee from Couth Carolina. In silease and sname and fear they are leaving this State they have rulned, and seeking for homes where their guilt -- d their on Ways and Means in the House reported a recommendation that this bill corruption are unknown. Ex-Gov. Chamberlain, after tumbling from the be postponed to the next session of the General Assembly. Messrs. R. W. Simp-son, Muller and Wind submitted a highest position in our State, to the lowest depths of political disgrace, has, hae the swallow, in view of the approaching hot minority report, recommending that the bill pass, but after discussion the report weather, sought a home in a Northern of the majority was adopted, and the further consideration of the bill postour midst no more forever, we hope. So, poned to the regular session next fall. Before any bill had been introduced we too, the notorious carpet-bagger, cadetship-seller, Yankee politician Whittethought it better to wait until next fall more, has been unable to stand the searchabout agitating the subject, but whenever ing investigation of the Senate Committhe question was brought before the Gen-eral Assembly so that it had to be acted upon, it should have stood upon its tee, and has taken an indefinite leave of absence. It was shown, however, before he left, that he had squandered large merits, and been either adopted or re-jected. The country wants what is to be the law upon this subject settion, and the condition it is now left in is as unsettled stims of money from the State. Besider getting his liquor, cigar, &c., &c. bills out of the State, he drew from the treasury, \$3,500 to pay for portraits of Lincoln and as it could possibly be. One house has Sumner, ordered by the Senate, and passed it and the other is to act upon it pocketed \$2,000 of the amount. He says next fall! What could the representahe deposited it in Solomon's bank and tives who voted to postpone have been lost it there, but a portion of the money was drawn after the failure, and hence he thinking of? Do they expect capital to was clearly caught. He also drew \$4,400 come here with the question of Interest o uncertain? Do they expect the capfor printing the acts in the Darlington ital already here to be easy or secessible Southerner, when the paper's bill for the from now until the question is de- printing was only \$1,100. Although at termined? They are quite mistaken if its proper figures the bill was outrageous-they do. The House ought out to have ly large, yet Whittemore managed to shirked action upon the subject, for by pocket \$3,300 more than it called for, postponing the bill they have given it a black eye, and prejudiced its prospect of the ex-Governor and fled from the wrath passage next fall. It was the most im- which was fast coming upon him. Who portant measure they have had before next? them, and it should have been adopted. AN INTERNAL WAR. We fear a number of the members of the House have been influenced by the committee from the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, which went up to Columbia on Thursday to oppose the bill, and on of more than two of the nations of Friday it was postponed. We do not Europe hang upon its .esult, there is a

them send a delegation to represeent

them. The whole people of South Caro-

lina are interested in this law, and it ought not to have been put to sleep by

any other means than a vote upon its

The Chamber of Commerce urge the

following objections to the measure,

which we will answer in the order in

1st. That it restricts the natural free-dom of individuals in conducting com-mercial and money affairs.

Quarantine laws restrict the natural

freedom of individuals in conducting

commercial and money affeirs also, and

yet they are maintained because they are

necessary for the public good. The

Usury Law rests upon the same general

and rent the hire of land.

3d. That it is against the established principles of personal liberty for the State to touch individual rights of person and property, and that money is as much property as land.

The mistake in these two propositions

use. It is not like labor or land, for an

act of Congress cannot create labor nor

can it create land, and therefore it ought

not to attempt to control such matters.

Money is an arbitrary value or standard

the strong arguments for the Usury Law.

The way to secure cheap capital is the enactment of a law regulating the rate of interest, and then all the other ad-

erument will be advantageous to all our

people, but do not believe a regulation

sums that our delegation voted together. We congratulate Capt. Simpson upon op-posing the rejection of the bill and are

which they are proposed:

While we are watching the slow move ments of the Russian and Turkish armier with great interest, feeling that the fate bland capitalists for opposing the Usury
Law, nor for letting out their money at reasonably high rates, but we insist that the Legislature should not act to suit their wishes simply because a portion of prophet of the Mormon faith in Utab, far famed as the champion polygamist of the nineteenth century, is putting on his war paint and breathing out mutterings of vengeance and war because of governmental interference in his dominions for the prevention and punishment of crime. Dispatches from Salt Lake say that they are drilling in meeting houses, barns, stables, &c., there, and in most of the minor towns. Great numbers of breech-loading rifles have been shipped to Utah and Brigham Young arose at an unex pected moment in the tabernacle and ad dressed saints and sinners, giving the latter, who are Gentiles, to understand that if they wanted war they could get it at any time, and that they were likely to have more blood let out of their veins soon than they could conveniently spare 2d. That freedom of action in regard to money contracts cannot be abridged upon any principle of governmental interference which will not equally sanction the regulation of contracts for wages and rents, because interest is the hire of capital just as wages is the hire of labor and rent the hire of land.

2d. That it is against the established at one time. In the Territory of Utal there are about one hundred thousand Mormons and only about fifteen thousand Gentiles, hence an uprising on the part of the former could easily make a complete massacre of the latter, many of whom are preparing to remove their families from the impending danger The government will punish all criminals vigorously, and if the Mormons resert to force there is very little doubt that their settlement will ultimately be entirely derests in the fact that the thing to be stroyed. These people are in many re-proven is assumed to be true, when in spects not more than half civilized, and of cattle and commit other dependations, fact it is not. Money is an artificial the existence of such a colony upon our it is probable that General Grd will be standard of value created by government, acid forms a dark spot in the history of directed to cross over the Mexican line and therefore government has the right to catch and punish these offenders, if much prophetic vision to foretell their utter destruction. "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make blind," and if the formons have become so blinded as to 1 agurate war, it is not improbable that the sword, the great purifier and corrector of crying political and moral evils, which have reached their last state convenience shall be used.

4th. That the proposed measure will tend to make money dearer instead of cheaper; that money is now dearer in Georgia and North Carolina where there of crime, may put a speedy termination to the complicated problem of converting the Mormons, by blotting out from ou cheaper; that money is now dearer in Georgia and North Carollia where there are usury laws than it is here where there are none, and that this increased dearness of money will fail upon the most need of money will fail upon the most need of money will besides enhance the price of all articles required for frem and plantation supplies.

A sufficient answer to this is that, if it increases the value of money capitalists will be benefitted, and ought not to complain if the people persist in enhancing the value of the use of their money.

6th. That cheapness and abundance of dapital are requisite to develop properly the resources of the State, agricultural, mineral and manufacturing; that such development of resources now dormant is the only practicable means by which remanciative occupation can be found for the unemployed skill, intelligence and labor now abounding in the State.

This proposition is true, and is one of the strong arguments for the Usury Law. country the people who practice the hideous vice of polygamy, coupled with the other half-barbarious heresies of Mormonism. We trust no such severe remedy may be required, but the rumblings of the storm have been distinctly

heard, and it may break forth at any The How a committee appointed to investigate _adge Wright have made the following report, which we hope will be adopted : Resolved, That J. J. Wright, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, be impeached for drup! onness

USURY AND "B."

MR. EDITOR : The idea held out in the greef published in your last week's issue, ever the signature of "B," that farmers (to say nothing of mechanics and merchants) make their bread and meet by borrowing money, is about on a par with " a" theory of the establishment of National Banks, viz: That the stockholders simply deposit their bond for \$100,000 with the government, and receive in consideration \$90,000 currency, to be loaned out to planters and others to buy their provisions at a ruinous rate of interest.

vantages set forth in the position will follow.

6th. That under improved government, both Federal and State, we may look confidently for men accessions of capital as will produce these desirably results, provided no sindrance in afferred by legal regulations, which, however imelication for the purpose intended, must inevitably prove in practice vexations and discouraging to capitalists.

We agree this a return to good government will be advantageng to all our crussont will be advantageng to all our interest.

Now, in the first place, national banks are hased muon United States bonds are tually surchased—often at a considerable premium—and deposited with the United States Treasurer to secure their circula-tion; and in the second place, the amount of bills issued to the hanks is one-tenth less than the actual amount of of interest will prove a hindrance to re-turning prosperity. If lew interest is vexatious to capitalists, a high rate is vexatious to borrowers, and hence the one-centh less than the actual amount of capital, raid in. To illustrate: A na tional bank with a capital of \$50,000 has \$50,000 United States bonds at par, which may have cost the 'tockholders \$62,000, owing to the premium the bonds were selling at the time the purchase was made paid for in actual cash to accuse \$45,000 national bank bills for circulation. Be much for "Be" banking system, Perhaps, before going further, it would be well to illustrate "to practical operations of a uniform bank in our arides, as some may be unduly prejudiced by the pooling the rejection of the min and are note its represents the continent of this county in favoring it. tions of a national bank in our mine, as some may be unduly projudiced by the inconsiderate (to my the least) exticle of "B"; and to Joing so, I chall mention but one transaction, though numerous others result be given; that ones under our own observation a short time since. A fair, came to town to but corn, and, as usual, on time. She went to the merchants and the best are could do was \$1.40 per bushel, secured by Hen; but for the casts she could get it at \$0 cents. Since called at the tents, sheated the morny, and purchased the cora, costing her, interest and all, one dellar per

believe that the high rates which mon finencially, but it is small The cause in fave core serious it presenting itself legalized form of homestess and lies first relieving man from no spensibility, and causing every man be distrust his neighbor, and, as a result, driving the floating capital of the country into the strongholds for safety; and the latter forcing the farmer to plant almost exclusively cotion to enable him to pay for supplies, bought on time, at an enormous per cent, above the actual cash value.

Let the process

bonds issued since 1790 down to 1873, in accordance with acts authorizing the same, (except such as have been declared null and void,) were consolidated into new bonds at the rate of two old bonds for one new one. The other bonds not enumerated in this act, including the Blue Ridge scrip, were declared illegal and void. The amount of bonds consolidated in accordance with this act so far, amount to about, in round numbers, four and a half million dollars, and when all that are authorized to be funded are funded, the amount of the consolidated debt will be \$6,000,000. The amount of the State's ante-belium bonded indebtedness amounted to \$5,183,000; hence it is seen that if the act authorizing the funding of the entire debt has been strictly adhered to, the present bonded indebtedness of the State is a little less than what the debt was before the war. The amount ness of the State is a little less than what the debt was before the war. The amount of bonded indebtedness gotten rid of by previous Radical Legislatures amount to about \$14,000,000, viz: \$600,000 Conversion bonds, nearly \$2,000,000 B. R. R. R. Scrip, and \$6,000,000 by compromise in the funding scheme. The policy of the Radical party, as it seems, was to atrain the credit of the State to its utmost extent, and when its bonds would no longer bring cash upon the market, they compromised and repudiated the debt, and then turned their attention to filling their capacious pockets by means of direct then turned their attention to filling their capacious pockets by means of direct taxation. Our recent experience has taught us how necessary money is to sustain and support our newly established government; and while it has been our policy to reduce taxation to the very lowest amount commensurate with the necessities of the government; it is well understood that when so routeed it is absolutely necessary that whatever taxes are raised should go directly to the support of the government. Right here comes in our difficulties, and when explained you will readily understand why it is the public debt must necessarily enter into the consideration of this special Legislature, and why it is we are not able to bring the session to a close. There are three kinds of debts staring us in the face, which threaten the treasury with

are three kinds of debts staring us in the face, which threaten the treasury with bankruptcy:

First. The bills of the Bank of the State, which the Supreme Court of the United States has declared valid and binding upon the State, and also received ble for taxes. The Circuit Judges have also ordered Treasurem to receive and receipt for them. receipt for them.

claims, which have been by act of the Legislature declared a contract between the holders and the State, and for the payment of which and a part of the contract, the same Legislature levied a the same to continue for four years; and as part of the same contract, the lavying of the tax was not left to succeeding Logislatures, but the tax was actually then and there levied and it was made the duty of the Auditors and Treasurers to collect it under heavy pains and penalties. To attempt to set this aside by legislative enactment would be dedided by the Courts as a violation of that article of the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the passage of any law impairing the obligation of a contract.

cle of the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the passage of any law impairing the obligation of a contract.

Third. The bonded debt. The act which created and authorized the consolidation of the bonded indebtedness was so framed as to be a contract between the bondholders and the State, and provided in consideration of the holders delivering up their old bonds and taking new ones at the rate of two to one; and the State further agreed, in consideration of the holders accepting the compromise offered, that a tax of two mills should be annually levied to pay the interest on the bonds when consolidated, and the coupons of said bonds should be receivable for taxes. There is also, besides these three characters of indebtedness, a large debt in the shape of deficiencies, claims, floating indebtedness and contingent liabilities, all of which can readily be gotten rid of by legislastice enactment, and when opportunity presents it no doubt will be proven to be Candallent, at least the largest portion will be. This debt can not worve us at present, and therefore we don't propose to touch it this session.

The question, then, is how can we protect the treasury from being flooded by these bills of the bank of the State and the coupons of the consolidated bonds, and how can the tax-payers be protected from the levy of 21 mills to pay the provate as an accument, cutting down expenses to our own figures. Now, if these bills and coupons are not provided for or kept out of the treasury our tax will have to be that much higher. In other words, because the same herefore and the results and the state from being flooded by bills and coupons, as above attact. Suppose a tax of five mills should be layed, and a large part should be paid in these bills and coupons, the treasury would be necessarily short to that amount we have been unable to device a pine to avoid the coupons, notwithstanding as above attact. The committee has recommended that these bonds should be subcounsel. The committee has recommended that these bonds should be submitted to the secutiny of a commission appointed for that purpose before, coupon should be paid, and for the payment of the honest interest a tax of the mills was recommended to be levied that being anxious to still further reduce the levy, they are still keying to the funding of the year's increase found to be hoped, this to the form of the funding of th cur own observation a short line since.
A fary came to fown to buy corn, and, as usual, on time. She want to she marchines and the best are could do was \$1.40 per bushel, secured by lien; but for the case she could get it at 50 cents. Since called at the best, she could get it at 50 cents. Since called at the best, sheathed the money, and purchased the corn, costing her, interest and all, one dollar per bushel, its November next. So much for "Be" opperaive usary.

Mr. Editor, I am not the of those who

The Radical Senate sees this danger we are in, and so far they have blocked us from effecting any arrangement looking while we do not intend to map out the great ultimatum—less faces. determine the care intend to map out the great ultimatum—less faces, determine the care intend to map out the great ultimatum—less faces. They unite with us heartily in reducing salar, a, because they are excluded from participation therein, but when us attempt to touch the bank bills, Bosanzs claims and the bonds, they snap and snarl because these claims are in the hands, to a large extent, of their cooperators. Think of the large tax levied by the Mackey House last winter—fifteen mills for State purposes alone—and we can realize the extent of the sum from which we have been saved.

most exclusively cotton to enable him to pay for supplies, bought on time, at an enormous per cent, above the actual cash value.

Let the people go to work and have these laws wiped out, and let the farmers produce their own bread and meat, and very soon many of them will have money to loan. Then we shall hear less of extortion, and money will be a. a low rate of interest, whether usury laws are in force or not, as the price of corn and bacon, is regulated by the supply and demand.

COLUMBIA CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBIA, May 14, 1877.

One of the most serious questions now interesting the minds of the members of the Legislature is, what disposition shall be made of the public debt. Being a member of the Ways and Moans Committee, I have been forced to investigate the entire financial condition of the State, and we have labored day and night to arrive at such a conclusion as would be a satisfactory exposition of the entire of the Assembly. We find that all the bonds issued since 1799 down to 1873, in accordance with acts authorizing the same, (except such as have been declared in the continuous contents and the State realized during the past few years how essential to stuces it was to be thoroughly united, and by union and a sinking of individual prejudices and preferences the Radical hosts were beaten and the State realized during the past few years how essential to stuces it was to be thoroughly united, and by union and a sinking of individual prejudices and preferences the Radical hosts were beaten and the State realized during the past few years how essential to success it was to be thoroughly united. The people of this State realized during the past few years how essential to success it was to be thoroughly united. The people of the same is made by union and a sinking of individual prejudices and preferences the Radical hosts were beaten and the State redeemed. Our small majority in the General Assembly made it necessary to pursue the same course in order to redeem the same course in order to redeem the same co sion, we have members who entirely dis-approve of the caucus system, and are doing all they can to defeat it. It re-minds one of the policy of the indepen-dent candidates, from whom we have suffered so much. I am apprehensive of serious results grewing out of this oppo-sion to caucussing, for it would take but a few defaulters to defeat the Democratic majority, and lose to us the fruits of our victory. Our only hope rests upon supmajority, and lose to us the fruits of our victory. Our only hope rests upon supporting Goy. Hampton and his administration. If he is defeated the Democratic party is defeated. Two years ago "be Democratic minority succeeded in instring a wedge, as it were, between Gov. Chamberlain and his party, and by repeated blows we succeeded in sundering the Radicals in twain, and rescuing the State from their grass. They realize to State from their grasp. They realize to the fullest extent the danger of such an attack, and are now lending their utmost powers to retaliate upon us in the same

A considerable amount of work was A considerable amount of work was accomplished during the last week, such as amending laws so as to make salaries and expenses conform to our low tax levy. The lien law is virtually repealed, bills to that effect having passed two readings in both Houses. The further consideration of the usury question has been postponed until next session. A bill giving counties the right to vote on the no fence law has passed the Senate, but unless materially amended, which we hope to do in the House, I am afraid it would prove an injury instead of a blessing to a community. The Auditors and Treasurers will be retained, but their salaries will be reduced and shorn of their perquisites, whereby something over \$100,000 will be saved annually. A caucus will meet to-night to nominate a Chief Justice.

R. W. S.

CORRECTION.

MR. EDITOR: In my communication last week on usury I fell into two errors, from my miscellaneous reading, from in-formation 'obtained from others, and from my writing on the spur of the moment, which I ask to be permitted to

1. The tax paid by national banks is not more than half of what I stated.
2. National banks deposit with the United States Treasurer United States bonds, and not the bond of the stock-holders.

paid to the banks out of the treasury of the United States, some of them bearing six per cent. interest in gold.

Since sending you my communication last week, my attention has been called to the act of Congress on banking, and finding that I made the errors, I hasten

Sime seending you my communication last week, my attention has been called to the sect of Congress on banking, and inding that I made the errors. I hasten to correct them, although they effect very like they profits made by national banks, and inding that I made the errors. I hasten to correct them, although they effect very like they profits made by national banks.

AUGUSTA AND KNOXVILLE RAIL.

The friends of this enterprise in the State of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Tennessee met in Governitor at the Opens House, in the city of the Augusta and Knoxville Railroad, then are the control of the trunk. How there is no the city making Mej. W. Tark, and organized by making Mej. W. Tark, and organized for kinne, of Knoxville, after which the redentials of delegates were provided for, are a consequent of the body, as number of gentlement were alled for and addressed the Convention upon the general objects of the road, and anong there was Hone. E. M. Ruc'z-v, of the prophe of the body, as number of gentlement were alled for and addressed the Convention, the synthesis of the trunk and the state of the road, and anong there was Hone. E. M. Ruc'z-v, of this place, whose speech in reported sellowers.

Mej. Rucker; in response, said he might any ha had a sort of hereditary interest in which they railroad, the whole of Tenne and the convention of the whole of Tenne and the sellowers. The whole of Tenne and the sellowers of the whole of Tenne and the sellowers. The whole of Tenne and the sellowers of the whole of Tenne and the sellowers of the whole of Tenne and the sellowers of the propher of the profit of t

determined the case time of the Augusta and Knownia Rationad, yet we hold it to be only story upon us to carry at the great incling idea of a direct connection between Augusta and Knowniae. First and forecome, we hold that Eabau Cap is the great objective point common to the citizens of both the northern and southern terminus of this roat; that the trunk line from this city to Walton's Island. line, from this city to Walton's Island, we I ave to those immediately interested;

niseting to be held at — on — day of — be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to obtain the necessary information of local support and local subscription and report the same to the meeting provided for in first resolution.

A motion was made to lay this substitute on the table, and Hon. J. S. Murray, addressing the Convention in favor of the substitute, said: That this enterprise had occupied the attention of the people of substitute, said: That this enterprise had occupied the attention of the people of the Hississippi Valley for forty years, and he thought it best not in attle upon a location for the road now without considering the merits of the different routes proposed. The choice of location was between the east of the Savannah river and the west. Augusta already has the trade west of the river. If the road for run east of the river from thirty to forty thousand bales of cotton, yearly, will be secured to Augusta which she has not now. If it is built on the west side, she will get only the trade that she already has and lose that on the east side. The real interest of the great West is to find

has and lose that on the east side. The real interest of the great West is to find an outlet for its produce, and hence it should seek such a route as will give it the best market. The eastern route would enable this road to supply the Western products to both South Carolina and Georgia, thereby greatly increasing its business. Its location ought not to be decided upon hastily and an effort should be made to ascertain the material aid likely to be furnished by the local sections of each of the proposed routes.

The substitute was lost and the report of the committee adopted.

Col. Charlton, of Knoxville, Zenn., addressing the Convention, said: He

Col. Charlton, of Knoxville, Tenn., addressing the Convention, said! He would only say a few word! He had had the opportunity for several months of feeling the pulse of this beautiful city of Augusta. He recollected a year ago that they held a convention in the city of Charleston, whose people they all loved. He meant to cast no reflections upon Charleston and her people, but it was well known that they did not meet with success. Socially they were treated all right, but little was done for the railroad. When they weat home they decided to hold the next convention in Augusta. He wrote to Augusta about the matter, and received an invitation, numerously signed, for the convention to meet in signed, for the convention to meet in Augusta. Prominent business men of Augusta took the work in hand with a

Carolina to sembre any such impedimet.

Recoled, That all monies, loans, labor,
or material subscribed in the State of
South Carolina shall be used in the construction of that portion of the road lying
in said State, and that a prointed by the
President of the Augusta, Knowlile and
Greenwood Railroad to putition the Legislature of said State for the convertable
may in the penitontiary of South Uses,
line.

STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION. coolina State Press Asso-third meeting in Charles-ty on Wednesday, the 9th moons of the Chamber of

James A. Hoyt, Columbia Register, President; F. W. Dawson, News and Courier, First Vice President; T. Stobo Farrow, Spartanburg Herald, Second Vice President; S. W. Maurice, Kingstree Star, Third Vice President; James T. Bacon, Edgefield Advertiser, Fifth Vice President; E. B. Murray, Anderson Vice President; E. B. Murray, Anderson Vice President; E. B. Murray, Anderson Vice President; Corresponding Secret Vice President; E. B. Murray, Anderson INTELLIGENCER, Corresponding Secretary; T. F. Greneker, Newberry Herald, Treasurer; F. P. Beard, Kershaw Gazette; J. C. Hemphill, Abbeville Medium; D. J. Carter, Lancaster Ledger; W. J. Mc-Kerral, Marion Star; B. R. Rierdan, News and Courter; J. D. McLucas, Marion Merchant and Furmer; H. L. Farley, Curolina Spartan; W. D. Trantham, Canden Journal; Rev. J. I. Bonner, D. D., Associate Reformed Presiderian; J. McRe, Aiken Journal, Fresherian; J. McRe, Aiken Journal, Fresherian; J. Freshen Hoyt called the Association to order and expressed gratification at

to order and expressed gratification at the number of journals represented, and the auspicious circumstances of the meet-ing. He believed the organization had accomplished much good in the recent canvass, and was destined to continue its usefulness. He referred to the legislative

usefulness. He referred to the legislative attempts to regulate newspaper advertising rates as unjust, and asked the Association to act upon the subject. He closed by paying a high tribute to the memory of Col. B. H. Wilson, late of the Georgetown Times, who had died since the last meeting of the Association.

Mr. J. C. Hemphill was elected temporary Secretary, and the following gentlemen were elected members of the Association: E. A. Bronson, Barnwell Sentinet; C. W. Dudley, Marlboro Flanter; F. Melebers, Zeitung; A. S. Todd, Anderson Journal; W. C. Keith, Walhalla Courier; R. B. Rhett, E. G. Dill, Journal of Commerce; C. Irvine Walker, Monthly Record; L. M. Grist, Yorkville Enguirer. On motion of Mr. J. C. Hemphill, Messrs, J. A. Hoyt, F. W. Dawson, J. O. Hempbill, H. L. Farley and J. D. Me-Messrs. J. A. Hoyt, F. W. Dawson, J. C. Hempbill, H. L. Farley and J. D. McLucas were appointed a committee to memorialize the Legislature, and ask for a repeal of all laws tending to interfere with the private business of publishers by enacting rates for official advertising.

On motion of Mr. E. B. Murray, a committee consisting of Messrs. E. B. Rhett, J. T. Bonner and T. F. Grencker was appointed to draft suitable resolutions upon the death of Col. B. H. Wilson, of Georgetown.

son, of Georgetown.

An invitation to witness the Regatts from the steamer Sappho on Thursday morning, and also an invitation to exist with the proprietors of the News and Courier at the Charleston Hotel on Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, were received, and the thanks of the Association returned to the partles extend ing them. A recess was taken to 5 p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the re-assembling of the Association, Capt. F. W. Dawson stated to the members that he desired to call their attention to the effort being made to raise funds to complete paying for the memorial proposed to be erected to the memory of William Gilmore Simms. The gentlemen entrusted with the work have excured an excellent bust of the great historian, poet and patriot, and need about fifteen hundred dollars to complete the payment and erect the bust. If agreeable, the Hon. W. D. Perter, President of the Association, would be pleased to explain the objects and desires of the Memorial Association.

Capt. Dawson was appointed a com-mittee of one to inform Hon. W. D. Porter that this Association would be pleased to hear him at 1 p. m. on Thurs-

On motion of Col. C. Irvine Walker, Dr. G. W. Bagby was elected an honorary member of this body.

The Association then went into an election for officers, with the blowing

James A. Hoyt, President.
F. W. Dawson, First Vice-President.
T. Stobo Farrow, Second Vice-Presi-

S. W. Maurice, Third Vice-President R. R. Hemphill, Fourth Vice-Presi-James T. Bacon, Fifth Vice-President

A. A. Gilbert, Recording Secretary.
E. B. Murray, Corresponding Secretary.
T. F. Greneker, Treasurer.
The Association then adjourned to meet at 1 p. m. to morrow. THE ANNUAL ADDRESS

was delivered before the Association in Hibernian Hall, at 8 o'clock p. m. by Dr. G. W. Bagby, of Richmond, Va. L. large audience of ladies and gentlemen listened to it with great pleasure, and we republish it upon another page.

At the conclusion of the address the members of the Association repaired to the Charleston Hotel, where they enjoyed the hospitalities of Messra Riordan & Dawson in partaking of a sumptuous

furnished by them for their brethren of the press. About thirty gentlemen were present, and enjoyed the entertainment most highly. Numerous informal speeches were made, and the party did not separate until a late hour in the night. THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On Thursday morning the members of the Press want out upon the cteamer Sappho to witness the rowing races had under the auspices of the Regatta Association. Your races were witnessed, two of them being closely contested and eliciting great interest. The Palmetto Club carried off the honors of the day. The occasion was much enjoyed by all who were present.

The occasion was much enjoyed by all who were present.

At I p. m., the Association was called to order. Hon. W. D. Porter addressed the body under the invitation extended him upon the subject of the Simms Memorial, and said:

Afr. Chairman and Geatlemen: I am glad that you have allowed me the privilege of being present with you to day, and to spiak to you on a subject shat I know you all feel an interest in.

My object in bringing before you this matter is, that Mr. Simms was a Frinter long before he because a Poet and Historian. He was a man of remarkable character, and the architect or his own herester, and the architect or his own herester. rian. He was a man of remarkable character, and the architect of his own instance. His whole time was dayoted to the State of South Carolina and the whole South, and it was but right that some that memory. When Mr. Simms died a few gentlemen in this city thought that the memory of such a man who had done so much for South Carolina and the South should not be passed unnoticed, and that a monument ought to be placed over his last resting place. These gentlemen met at the Cemetery, said through their outleavors procured a lot free and raised the sam of \$1,000. At the same time I addressed a short letter to the several edit

dressed a short letter to the saveral edit-ors in the 55mle asking their co-operation in this noble work. The market was started in 1872, and is now in such a constarted in 1872, and is now in such a condition that it ought to be pressed. The bust has been completed, and is now in the hands of hi. W. of Test occ. The bust is a fine work of net said as a great admirer of Mr. Simus said, that "it looked like a noble old Roman."

The cost of the bust is 18 Year 2000 not that smooth has been paid, and the balance due has been owing for some time, and abouild be paid. He thought as this way that the proposition he wise year to make a as the proposition he wise year to make a as this. That the press in such country we derinke to raise the sum of 300 that he was satisfied that through the instrumentality of the press the amount could be.

adosted:

Whereas, no man when the State
of South Carolina has produced has illustrated and adorned, to the same extent
the life of a practical printer, editor and
literary man, devoted to the history and
civilization of our people, as Wen Gilmore
Simms; and whereas, a balance of 01 500
is needed to pay for a satisful moment
of granite and broose, ordered by his admirers and approxymiting payment in New
York. Therefore

Eccolved, That this Association calls
upon every editor in the Sant, as a committee of one, with authority to associate
others in the good work, to raise at least
fifty dellars in such county of South Car-

clina.

Livitations for the Association's next meeting were given, from Charleston and Columbia and after a close vote it was decided to meet again in Charleston.

Col. Ricet, as challenging of the committee to prepare a memorial is respect to the memory of the late. How. B. H. Willer, of Georgetown, submitted the following:

of this Association one of its members, the Hon. B. H. Wilson, editor of the Georgetown. Times, has gone to the bourne from whence no traveller returns and whereas, it is fitting that we, his fel-

Bs it resolved, That in the death of Wilson the State Press Association outh Carolina has lost a distinguished departure of an associate whose saind, stored by long study of gubile affair, was governed by convictions of right; whose nature, courageous, generous and eminently gantal, attracted popular confidence and personal regard, and whose heart in its every pulsation, throughout a long career, beat with the Jove of South Carolina.

3. Resolved. That this presmite and these resolutions be recorded on the Min-

Capt. Dawson said that he had not been aware that these resolutions would be introduced, but his could not withhold the expression of his cordial concurrence in overy word they contained.

with its interests. He therefore begged leave to offer the following:

Whereas, the press of this State has recently been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments by the death of Charles Pierce Pelham, late editor of the Columbia Dally Register, it is proper and becoming that this Association, although he was not a member thereof, should give some expression of its appreciation of the ability with which his connection with the Journalism of South Carolina has been marked; therefore,

1. Resolved, That in the death of
Charles Pierce Pelham the press of South
Carolina has been depriced of one of its
worthy, talented and distinguished mem-

2. Resolved, That we successly deplore the death of one whose theroughly educated and richly cultivated mind has done so much to elevate and refine journalism in the State, and whose amiliaching develor and refine journalism in the State, and whose amiliaching develor and resolution of State caupaign and the redemption of South Carolina.

3. Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be recorded in our minutes, and published in the papers of this State; also, that the President of this hase called the same of the same of

State; also, that the Freeident of this Association transmit a copy of the same to the family of the decased, with the expression of this sympathy of the members of the Association in their sad be-

The resolutions were unanimously

And resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. McLucas offered a resolution that the thanks of the Association be returned to Dr. Bagby, for the able lecture delivered before the Association, and to request a copy of the same for publication. Adopted.

Col. Walker offered a resolution that the thanks of the Association be returned to the Regatta Association for couriesies shown, and to Mesars. Blordan & Dawson for the handsome manner in which the Association had been entertained by these gentlemen. The resolution was unarimously adopted.

The chair appointed Mesars, Murray, Bemphill and Walker a committee to take charge of the printing of the annual meeting of the Association:

President Hoyt returned his the 2s to the Association for the honor conferred in re-electing him as their President, and pledged himself to do all in his power to advance the interests of the Rangalation, and the handsome conferred in the handsome conferred in the language of the Rangalatica, and the handsome conferred in the handsome conferred in the language of the Rangalatica, and the handsome conferred in the handsome conferred in the handsome conferred in the language conferred with the handsome conferred the language conferred to the language conferred the language conferred the language conferred to the language conferred

pleaged missoir to do at it in its lower advance the interests of the Association, and took will, of its members.

The Association then adjourned sine

THE undersigned has a YOUR of OXEN for, sale, which and one desiring to purchase can obtain on reasonable terms by applying at an early day at my residence, nine united East of Anderson C. H. They are large, well trained and in pre-condition.

May 19, 1877

STENENTS BILWING



Agent for Anderson and Pickets